WASHINGTON.

Investigation of the Treasury Department Abuses.

Squandering of Money Under Cover of Syndicate Expenses.

THE FINANCIAL FIGHT.

Boutwell Battling with Eager Expansionists.

Prospect of a Postal Treaty with France.

Probable Presidential Recommendation of New Election in Louisiana.

The Republicans Under Pinchback's Terrorism.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1874. Pinehback Exercising Terrorism Over the Republicans-Exposure of the Louisiana History the Doom of the Party-A New Election Likely To Be

It is stated, on authority, that the President will, on Monday next, send to Congress A special message recommending that a new election be ordered in Louisiana. The ground on which this message will be based is said to be recent developments arising out of confessions of Pinchback, who declares that he will contes his seat in the Senate until it becomes a scandal to the republican party. argument which prevailed with the malority of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections last session against recognizing the Kellogg government in Louisiana is renewed sucn force now that the entire committee is of opinion that such a course is necessary. The dilemma is exceedingly swkward for the republican party, and brings into bold relief the President's recent declaration in regard to political monstrosities. I 'begin to think that it is time for the republican party to unload." Now, the object of a new election in Louisiana is to avoid the exposure of damaging testimony which would be fatal to the republican party at the next Congressional elections. Pinchback declares that if a new elec-tion is not ordered his friends will urge the Senate to admit him upon his credentials as prima fact svidence that he is entitled to his seat. This Senate cannot afford to do. followed by an investigation into the character of Pinchback and the manner in which he secured lection, and this would involve the Kel logg cernment and clearly establish the that the interierence of the administration, the instructions from the torney General to Marshal Packard to ence the orders of Judge Durell, the concentration of United States troops in Louisiana was without the slightest justifiable excuse at the time. so that unseating Pinchback would expose the manner in which this monstrosity has been sourished by the administration. The object of the new election is to cover up these facts, and, if srdered, the conlession of guilt on the eart of the administration is not one whit the less. If defeated, then, Pinchback may be said to hold the destiny of the republican party in his power, as he knows all and more than prominent officials, even reaching into the Cab-

The President to-day saw Senator Carpenter and General Butler on the subject of a new elecion, and read the bill prepared ordering a new election, to iollow his special message. The Attorney General very naturally opposes a new election, but cannot persuade the President to his views. The whole trouble, the President declares. grows out of his following the advice of the Attoratters himself. Senator Cameron says the Presisent is getting very obstinate, and the Pinchback matter ought to have seen settled long ago. He aces not agree with his proposed action, and will

Modoc War Claims.

net, would care to have exposed.

Representative Luttrell succeeded to-day in disevering at one of the public offices vouchers to the amount of more than \$73,000 belonging to citiseas of North California and Oregon, who had furnished supplies to the army during the Modoc war These vouchers ought to have been received here six months ago. Checks will now be transmitted to the parties interested, through Quartermaster Batchelder, payable by the United States Treasarer at San Francisco. Other vouchers are still missing, but Luttrell is in search of them.

of Syndicate Expenses-How Pleasure Trips of Treasury Employes Have Been Paid For-Cost of Producing Greenbacks.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Chief of the Warrant Division appeared before the House Conmittee on Appropriations this morning for the purpose of making some explanation on the sublect of the permanent indefinite appropriation or the expenses of the national loan. This pro vides one per cent of the amount of legal tender notes, fractional currency and other securities based during each fiscal year to meet the expenses of the reissue, transfer, delivery, reduction and sest-uction of the same. The amount of this fund is nearly \$3,000,000, and, as the committee have red, it has been used in the maintenance of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing with 1,000 employes, of whom no record is ever printed, and for defraying the expenses of officials and clerks visiting Europe under various pretexts. The committee interro gated the Secretary very closely, and, as it ap peared, greatly to his discomfiture and confusion The Secretary went on to explain the necessity of this fund and the impracticability of providing in any other manner for the character of expenditures included under it. The committee informed the Secretary that that being the case they would been spent. This unpalatable request was dodged by the Secretary, wno stated, in reply, that it would take at least three months to make out the desired papers, and he presumed that would be too late. The committee responded that they could not believe that it would require any time, and gave the Secretary to undersent in, and that in reasonable time, they would take other measures to procure it. The commit tee are satisfied that the greatest abuses have been perpetrated under this lund, and will sift the tur to the bottom. These despatches have already given in what manner the abuse has been committed. The committee also asked the Secre tary under what authority the large number of sierki of the department had been sent abroad and also how the expenses of his own journey were paid. He stated that all were paid by the syndicate. The committee then asked where the syndicale received their funds. The Secretary replied that they were allowed one-half per tent out of the fund for the payment the expenses of the national This reply caused the committee considof the Secretary when he stated that the expense were paid by the syndicate. What he said was true; but the money in reality came out of the

penses of the national loan other than the irresponsible system now in vogue. Nothwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the Secretary the committee will report a bill requiring a regular estimate of the amount required, and a specific appropriation will be made, the same as for any other expenditure. They will also require a statement of items. This will put an end to clerical pleasure excursions and other illegal uses of the people's

Boutwell in the Senate On the Counter Policies of Expansion and Contraction-The Inflationists Hard Pressed. The more important actions of the Senate dur

ing the morning hour were the presentation of a bill by Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Print ing, prohibiting hereafter the publication of any speech in the Congressional Record not actually delivered in either house of Congress, and a resolation from Mr. Sherman instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the expediency of suspending the appropriations for all public works not actually com-menced and of turning the same into the Treasury, which was passed. The nnfinished business on the subject of the finances was then called up, when Mr. Boutwell-rose to discuss the question. As he had been Secretary of the Treasury for four years and had experienced many of the trying hours of the department in the adjustment of financial matters, Senators and the country naturally looked forward to the occasion when this chief, distinguished as well in the management of financial as political difficulties, would take his place to give the country the benefit of his experience and aid in assisting to extricate its affairs from the humiliating dilemma into which they have fallen. But suffice it to say that so far as a well prepared, finished and thorough bandling of the financial question was concerned, which might go on record as an example of lofty, comprehensive and scientific financial disquisition eitner owing to the want of preparation or a modest disregard of the opportunity to distinguish demands that it be said of him that in general estimation he fell far short what was expected of him. He showed a full knowledge of the events which had transpired in the Treasury Department: yet in the minds of the financial savans ne did not write himself down to-day as a political economist. Of course, he ploughed through opposing considerations with the prow of a Boston clipper, and after retorting upon Schurz for his accusation of "the do-nothing policy," while be denied it and in a measure argued it away, still the burden of his song showed that he barely avoided the reasonable ground for the soft impeachment. He did not want any new policy tried. He thought the old way of working finances good enough; was opposed to infla tion and contraction; went through the history of the New York stock market and the speculators generally, blaming them for everything, and pointed to New York as the pivotal centre of the panic and the headquarters of financial inflation. He gianced at all the plans proposed for relief in a discursive way and gave a full financial history of the workings of panies from his standpoint. He referred to the influence of panics on workingmen, who were the persons really deserving of sympathy; said there three classes, the debtor, the creditor, and the simultaneously debtor and creditor-classes all of whose rights were to be respected; and no legisla tion having for its object either inflation or expansion could be had without injury to them in the changing of values. He sustained Secretary Richardson's action in regard to the use of the \$44,000,000 reserve, saying he did in regard to it what the Bank of England had done for the British people. He passed such a eulogy on the British Empire that one would suppose he had forgotten the Boston Harbor tea fight, and his mental perception seemed to have been badly affected by looking out on Boston Common through those large panes of English glass which adorn the double windows of Beacon street. Per-haps he forgot his ancestors and took other than Yankee views of British greatness. At the close of Mr. Boutwell's speech, for which he was con

present part of the contest. Propositions by Secretary Richardson for the Better Regulation of the Cus toms Service.

Senate adjourned. The expansionists are of good cheer, though some of their number are exposed

to heavy fire. To morrow will probably end the

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a let ter to Senator Chandler, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, stating, by invitation of by Senator Fenton's bill to regulate the customs service, and the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures. Secretary Richardson goes into an exand recommends the following measures:-

and recommends the following measures:—

First—A revision and consolidation of the Tariff acts.

Second—The substitution, as far as practicable, of specific in lieu of ad valorem duties.

Third—The abolition of the present system of moieties, with one exception, to wit:—"That where attempts at smuggling are detected, or where the act of smuggling is accomplished and the goods are afterwards select, the setzing officer or officers, and the informer or informer, the sizing officer or officers, or if there be no informer, the sizing officer be entitled to the whole of such one-tenth."

Fourth—That provision be made for a special

rth-That provision be made for a specia Fourth—That provision be made for a special fund, to be apphied, under suitable restrictions, to the compensation of private persons affording information, which shall enable the government to detect and punish frauds upon the customs revenue other than those involved in actual or attempted suitaging.

caue other than those involved in actual or attempted smuggling.

Figh.—That the law authorizing the seizure of
books and papers be so amended as to afford due
protection to the rights of private parties.

Sixth.—That no compromise of any fine, penalty
or forfeiture accruing from a violation of the Navigation or Customs Revenue laws shall be lawful
until after a judicial investigation of the facts.

Seventh.—That the compensation of customs officers be graded in accordance with the importance and responsibility of the respective positions.

Mr. Ferry's Bill for Free Banking, Ex pansion and Redemption of Fractional Currency With Silver.

The original resolution to relieve the monetary stringency, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, provides for free banking, increasing the circulation to \$800,000,000, exclusive of frac tional currency; providing for the issue of bond bearing interest at the rate of 3.45 per cent; the subtitution of United States currency for national currency; the reissue of the whole fortyfour million reserve, and the withdrawal of the tractional currency by redeeming it with silver coin. Mr. Ferry, for the purpose of obtaining vote on the question of increasing the currency alone, in order to relieve the pressing wants of business, has waived the remainder of his resolution; but, as soon as the question of increase is disposed of, he will press to a vote the other pro-

visions of the resolution.

Postal Relations with France-Prospect of an Equitable Treaty at Last.

Quite a stir was created this morning in diplo-matic circles on reception of the cable despatch stating that Bismarck had sent a note by which he holds the French government accountable for the violence of the ultramontane press in France. The non-arrival as yet of the coming French Minis ter, M. Bartholdi, was not calculated to allay anxiety, for no reliable information could be obtained on the subject. The Marquis of Noailles is busy, indeed, with his preparations for departure, and the other Marquis, M. De Clermont Tonnerre Second Secretary of the Legation, has not ye taken charge of it. At any rate it was not to be expected, under the circumstances, that either of them should have received any special instructions from Duke Decazes. Still, notwithstanding these prima facie motives for anxiety, fears relative to impending troubles between France and Germany did not, upon re fection, hold in the minds of the diplomates, who know how really liberal are the proclivities of the Duke Decazes, and who remember the recent telegrams which afforded an ample proof of his liberalism by stating his friendly assurances towar Italy and of the suspension of L'Univers, the chief organ of ultramontanism in Prance. Late despatches, received here privately and relative to a renewal of negotiations for a postal treaty be-tween France and the United States, bore another mysterious fund. The committee have agreed to evidence of the strong resolution of the present out any standing difficulties with any nation and to cultivate the strongest friendship with the world at large, Germany included. Very soon after the attention of Duke Decazes had been course pursued by preceding French Cabinets in the matter of a postal treaty with the United through the heads of the French Post Office, that the Paris Treaty, and fixing at eight cents, or forty centimes, letter postage, was as much equitable, just and productive for France as for the United States. Twice that convention, discussed with much care and ability by Minister Washburne and competent French authorities, which had been on the very eve of conclusion, was refused and broken down by preceding Ministers o Pinance. On the 3d inst. the Duke De cazes asked our Minister at Paris to ascertain whether the American government would be will ing to renew the postal negotiations. Mr. Wash burne understood that he had now to deal with really bond fide and intelligently liberal person to leave the handling of the subject to any of his foreign agents. Our Minister has asked for new instructions from the home government, and though Postmaster General Creswell is been troubled to be willing to receive again with a favorable cal the new proposals so liberally made by the Duke Decazes, in the interest both of the United States and of France.

ings and Deposit Banks.

The bill reported by Mr. Kasson, from the Comtion of the act of July, 1866, concerning deposit or savings banks, so that hereafter it shall be held and construed to include within the exemptions therein made as to deposits in savings banks all deposits in savings banks doing business only as such under the laws of their respective States or of Congress, and having a paid up capital which is first responsible for all losses of depositors, or having in accordance with the law, in place of such capital stock, a good and legal guarantee bond securing depositors against loss; provided that no savings bank or provident institution shall be entitled to such exemption from tax on deposits in any case where any greater rate of dividends shall be paid to the holders of capital stock annually than the rate of intesest allowed annually to time depositors in such banks; but two and a half per cent may be allowed and paid uron the amount of the capital stock or of the guarantee bond in consideration of such guarantee against loss to depositors; and provided further, that all profits of such savings banks, less the aforesaid dividend and allowance for guarantee, shall be divided among the de positors. No tax accrued or claimed for years prior to the passage of the act from saving banks in the first section named, having a capital stock or guarantee bond, but not collected nor claimed by the revenue officers in these years, shall be hereafter collected.

A Bureau of Manufacture and Mining

To Be Created.

The Hopse Committee on Manufactures this morning had under consideration the bill referred to them to establish an additional bureau, to be attached to the Interior Department, as the Bureau of Manufacture and Mining. It will doubtless be reported on favorably, as these interests are of such vast importance that it is deemed necessary that a special department should be created, the which should be to acquire and diffuse among the people useful information concerning them. Such a department, under the charge of a practical manufacturer or a person who has had extensive experience in mining matters, it is claimed by prominent members, more especially those from the gold and sliver producing States, would prove of great benefit. To command the services of a competent commissioner the salary will have to be doubled from that now proposed which is only \$2,500, less than any of the auditors or the heads of bureaus in the various depart ments receive. When the bill comes back to the House it will probably be considerably amended by the California and Nevada members, who are par ticularly interested in mining affairs, in order that be adapted to the special wants of their immediate constituents.

Indian Protest Against a Territorial Government.
There was presented in the House of Representa-

tives to-day the protest of the General Indian Council of the Indian country, organized under the treaties of 1866, against the establishment of a territorial government in that country. They say the United States have repeatedly given the most solemn guarantees that the political rights of said nations should never be impaired, but self-government. provided for by the treaties has been estabished and in operation about four years, and is invested with powers ample to develop and main tain a government of Indians sufficient for the The United States have recognized this govern-ment for four years past by making appropriations annually to defray the expenses thereof. This government can soon be developed into all that is required by the Indian interests if permitted. There would have been much more progress had it not been from the continual dread of Congressional nterference. The council has already been the means of saving a hundred times its cost to the government by its influence in preserving peace on the Plains, and the protestants are confident of its ability for great usefulness in the same field in the future. They cannot believe that Congress will yield to the cry and pressure of ratiroad corporations and cause the overthrow of this government. Indian Affairs.

The Question of Renewal of a Railway Brake Patent.

The so-called Tanner car brake case was before the Senste Committee on Patents this morning Messrs. Batchellor and Thompson, the inventors, ask of Congress an extension of this patent, which is said to be used on all passenger cars of every railroad line in the United States, on the ground that they have received no adequate compensation for its use, having been opposed by railroad com-binations throughout the country and compelled to expend in litigation about as much money as they received. The railroads genoppose the movement for exten contending that the inventors have received adequate compensation, and that the After the opening presentation of the case by S. D. Cozzens, counsel for the inventors, the railroad dent of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, and Joseph Howard, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, asked for a post ponement of the case until they could have ar opportunity to consult together and decide as to the nature of the reply they will make to the ap plication for an extension of the patent. The committee accordingly adjourned the further consideration of the matter until next Tuesday. Wilful Obstruction of the Mouth of the

Mississippi.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report favorably Mr. West's bill giving the Secretary of War full control over the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi River, where dredge ress. The bill authorizes him to prescribe bind regulations, any violation of which will be punish-able by the United States Courts. Senator West, of Louisiana; Senator Windom, of Minnesota and Representative Stanard, of Missouri, appeared before the committee and explained the necessity for enacting the bill. They stated that the Towboa Association of New Orleans, in order to secure the continuance of their present monopoly, are in the habit of sinking vessels and otherwise blockading the bar, so as to impede and sometimes wholly stop the work of excavation. The Needed Reorganisation of the Civil

The Committee on Reorganization of the Civil Service met this morning in the room of the House Committee on Judiciary, and General Butler sug-

gested the following as a subject of inquiry and discussion by the committee;-"Is a commentive examination by a board selected from the severa departments the best method of initiation or entry nto the executive service of the United States? There was an animated discussion on this subject, and from views expressed by members of the committee it was clearly apparent that the civil service examination as heretofore conducted did not

Bill for the Survey, Inspection and Uniform Registry of Scagoing Vessels. Mr. Houghton, of California, to-day introduced a bill to establish a unform registry of seagoing vesboard and to govern rebates in duties on mer ise damaged on the voyage of importation It is proposed to establish a board of survey and record of shipping, to have its office in the city of New York, and sub-inspectors at such other ports as may be required for the purpose of surveying vessels as to condition, seaworthiness and in

preme Justices-Waite's Commission. The President will, on Tuesday afternoon, enterain at dinner the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and other guests. The commission of Chief Justice Waite has not yet been prepared, nor is it known when he will come to

other respects as to safety to life on the same. Presidential Entertainment of the Su-

Representatives Sheldon and Sypher, ex-Senator Harris and revenue officer Pitkin, all of Louisiana called on the President to-day to express, it is said, their views in opposition to a new election in that State. Senator Carpenter and General Butler also had interviews with the President. It is as serted that these gentlemen are on the other side of the question in Louisiana. Ex-Governor Denilson, of Ohio, was among the callers on the Pres dent to-day.

Madame Bertinatti's War Claim. The Senate, in March last, ungallantly struck from the bill making allowances for Southern claims that of Madame Bertinatti for \$11,500. She was a charming Mississippi widow, Mrs. Bass, who married Bertinatti, the Italian Minister, during the war, and thus earned diplomatic protection. She is here renewing her claim.

Washington National Monument

Fund. The officers of the Washington National Monuent Society report \$230,000 as the amount of their "collections and interest on investments." Now, how much did the people give toward the completion of the monument represented by this sum in the treasury thereof? Good judges are of the opinion that enough has been donated to have finished the work, and that it should conse quently be taken out of the control of its present nanagers and turned over with an appropriation from the national treasury large enough to secure its completion before July 4, 1876.

Expediency of the Annual Appropriation for Surveys of Public Lands.

Western Congressmen say the Representatives from the Eastern States have some queer notions of economy. This is shown by the action of som of them with regard to public lands. A lew days ago these gentlemen wanted to vote away the proceeds of the public lands in a lump for the purpose of eking out the late Preedmen's Bureau unds and educating the illiterate young darkles of the South. Now some of these same men wish to economize by cutting down or cutting off the annual appropriations for the surveys of the public lands, without which they would be of no value, could not be brought into market, and without which no proceeds could be realized from them Certainly the first proper application of the proceeds of the public lands is for the necessary machinery for their sale. Probably the next would be to apply them in the annual Indian Appropriation bill for payment of the original owners. After this there would be nothing left; but if there should be it would be more properly applied in the development of the new States and Territories in which the lands are situated than to be divided among old States whose interests in them are remote.

Tenure of Lands Purchased of the Gov-

The bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, reported by Representative Townsend from the Committee on Public Lands, repeals the pre-emption laws, and provides that any person above the age of twenty one years, and who is a citizen of the United States or who may have declared his intention to become such, shall be entitled to enter, by purchase with cash only, a tract of land not exceeding forty acres as a site for mechanical, commercial or manufacturing purposes, upon proof satisfactory to the Commissione of the General Land Office that he is in actual pos session of such premises and that no valid ad verse claim existed at the date of his occupancy, and that he has occupied and held pos vided that notice of his intention to claim said tract shall be filed with the Register within two ponths from the date of actual session, and that the payment herein required shall be made within 18 nonths of said filing. All lands within the lateral limits of any railroad grant, the title to which shall remain in the United States, whether an odd or even section, shall, upon becoming subject to sale or to the provisions of this act, be held at the double minimum price of \$2 50 per acre, unless take effect from and after the 1st day of Sentember

The Approaching Transit of Venny The naval officers at the Observatory here have completed the preparatory work for the observations of the approaching transit of Venus, for which our government has made liberal appropri-

The French Embassy at Washington The Marquis de Noailles has been forced to pass much of his time of late in a dark room, his eyesight having been so seriously impaired as to inpoire serious fears among his friends. He will sail from New York on the 7th of February, and his exquisite furniture and good wines will be soid at anction. The incoming Minister is a bachelor, and telegraphed from St. Petersburg that he should not undertake to keep house at first.

The Printing of Romantic Agricultural Reports To Be Limited to the Demand. The Commissioner of Agriculture is much inbill ordering the publication for gratuitous distribution of 255,000 copies of his report for 1872 and 55,000 of his report for 1873; and when a Senator intimated that the best way would be to supply the popular demand for these books at cost, rather than to distribute them broadcast, the worthy old Watts (his name) flew into a towering pas 0,000,000 larmers in this country not 10,000 would pay the cost price of these reports. If they con tained any information of real value the HERALD would publish it, and it is only because of its trashy character that it has to be given away.

Consular Appointment by the President. The President, through the Secretary of State. rout to Colonel George S. Fisher, of Augusta, Ga. Recognition of a Vice Consul.

The President has recognized Jaime N. Moreno Vice Consul of Mexico for Pensacola and its de-

The examination of applicants for promotion to the First Deputy Commissionership of Internal Revenue has been indefinitely postponed pending the action of Congress on the resolution to abol ish that office.

Miscellaneous Nominations The President sent the following nominations to

Senate to-day:-Postmasters-Alexander Campbell, at Watertown, N. Y.; M. P. Barber, at Pleasant Vale, Pa.; George W. Frost, at Sunsbury, Pa.; James M. Cowly, at Columbus, Ohio; John W. Rogers, at Decatur, Mich.; George W. Clapton at Ludington, Mich. ; Joseph Hall, at Oconta, Wis. ; Henri E. Weils, at Maline, Ill., and A. W. Howard, at Yankton, Dakota.

SUICIDE IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1874.

A colored man, named Robert M. Wood, committed suicide here to-day by shooting himself in the lorehead with a pistol. He was devressed in spirits owing to a voedoo doctor failing to con-

THE SOLAR SYSTEM. Sixth Lecture by Richard A. Proctor at

The sixth and concluding lecture of Mr. Proctor on the subject of "Astronomy" was delivered last night to a crowded and attentive audience. subject chosen-"The Birth and Growth of the that could well be presented to the consideration of an intelligent and educated audience. Its vastness and complexity awe the mind of the thought ful and give to its study an absorbing interest which does not belong to any other branch of human research. The very apparent dimculty of finding a satisfactory solution to a problem which involves the disturbance of beliefs in which the world has grown gray only sharpens the desire to penetrate into ose awful depths which open out to the mental vision as eternities piled upon eternities. It is no light undertaking to attempt to deal with a problem of such vast proportions in the few hours which a popular lecturer can devote to his subject. In a necessarily brief space Mr. Proctor laid before the audience a succenct statement of the theories heid by astronomers like Laplace, and showed how the discoveries of modern times had tended to modify the opinions of scientists. Mr. Proctor began that few subjects were more complex or difficult to deal with than the solar system, and that though the power of thinking had been conferred on the human race, yet it seemed impossible to arrive at satisfactory conclusions with out a seeming to break away from ideas upon which the very foundations of society are based. Yet religion ought not to be a difficulty in the way of research, for though in peering constantly into the heavens and watching the motions and workings of the heavenly bodies the laws which

rule them might not be found to be in accordance

with the old ideas, yet the discoveries might

lead to a nobler and higher conception

seemed afraid lest too much should be discovered.

The conflicts between students and theologians

were to be regretted. Theologians were apt to

look on all scientists with horror as infidels, and

scientists were sometimes betrayed into speaking

of theologians as men who were not honest in

their religious beliefs. It would be well if both ex-

hibited more charity. One of the strongest proofs that the planetary ystem grew to its present state is furnished by the fact that of 142 stars and asteroids forming the system all travel in the same direction, as do all the satellites. One exception marks this plane tary rule. The laws of probability, therefore, point strongly to evolution as the cause of being. The theory put forward by Laplace supposed that in the beginning nebuus masses extended far beyond the limit of the outer planets, and that this nebulous mass existed in a vaporous state rotating through space. The cooling of this nebulous vapor caused contraction of the mass, and the rotating motion the breaking of outer rings whose motion would no longer correspond to that of the great mass. In this way the solar system would arise. There were, however, great difficulties in the way of accepting this theory. One strong objection to the theory was that such an immense vaporous mass could not exist rotating as a whole. This theory of contraction should give laws of relative distance times as great as the inner family, and these in their turn are much larger than the middle family or asteroids. There is no progression, and unde this theory there is nothing to explain why the smallest family should be found in the middle. While we must respect Laplace our knowledge of the sun and stars and outer planets has so much increased that we need no longer be bound by his opinions. Careful observations prove that our earth is growing slowly, and though thousands of years would pass away before any appreciable addition has been made, yet the present development of the earth back to a remote time when meteors were more numerous. The process of analogous growth going on in other orbs tends to convince the observer that we have reached our present condition by accretion, rather than by contraction. The lecturer then proceeded, by the akl of point out some of the countless examples of nebu lous masses aggregating about stars, and to demonstrate how much more in keeping with the evident scheme of the celestial system the theory of aggregation is. The subject, notwithstanding its

ess, was treated simply and clearly. At the termination of the lecture a resolution thanking Mr. Proctor was passed by the audience, and he replied in a complimentary strain, acknowledging the kinquess and attention with which,

OUR LUNATICS.

The Year's Statistics of the Ward's Island Insane Asylum.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, resident physician of Ward's Island, yesterday submitted his second annua report of the New York City Asylum for the Insand to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The report shows that on the 1st of January, 1873, there were 469 maies in the asylum, and that 39: were admitted during the year. The number dis charged during the year was 198, of which 116 had recovered, 49 were improved. 30 were unimproved four died during the year, and the number now in the asylum is 559. The deaths averaged 9 per month, and the highest number of deaths in any one month was 11, in March and November reage, 17 from 15 to 20 years old, 239 from 20 to 40 years of age, 128 from 50 to 70 years old; from 70 to 80 years of age there are 2, and there was one over 80 years old. The nativity of those admitted shows that 135 were born in Ireland, 94 in Germany, 106 in the United States, 15 in England, 6 in France, 4 in Scotland, 4 each in Sweden, Cubs and Nova Scotia, 3 in New Brunswick, 2 in Bermuda and South America, and I nationality un known. Of the occupation of those admitted. 13 painters, 12 sailors, 1 law student, 3 physicians 1 ciergyman, 1 school teacher, and the rest were divided up in as many different trades. The civi condition of those admitted shows 224 married condition of those admitted shows 224 married, 16 widowed and 145 single; 211 were educated in the common schools, 3 had University educations; 65 could read and write, 34 could only read and 46 were totally ignorant. The type of insanity shows 166 to be suffering from acute manis, 77 from chronic many and the state of the suffering from acute manis, 77 from chronic many acute many common schools, 3 had University educations; 36 could read and write, 34 could only read and 46 were totally ignorant. The type of insanity shows 196 to be suffering from acute manis, 77 from chronic mania, 34 from meiancholia, 31 from dementia, 17 from mania à potu, 14 from epileptic insanity, and the rest from various other diseases. Ten became insane from injury done to the brain, 26 from epilepsy, 74 from intemperance, 31 from pecuniary troubles, 8 from coup de soile, 21 from hereditary predisposition, 19 from destitution, 6 from domestic troubles, 10 from ill health, 5 from syphilis, 9 from masturbation, 4 from religious enthusiasm, 1 from disappointed affection, 5 from overwork, 2 from old age, and 1 each from apoplexy, venery, meningitis and 168 from unknown causes; 274 had been insane for less than one year, 26 from two to three years, 23 from three to five years, 30 over five years, 31 from three to five years, 30 over five years, 37 from fifty to seventy years old and 3 were of unknown of those recovered 49 were under thirty years of age, 57 from thirty to fifty years, 7 from fifty to seventy years old and 3 were of unknown age; 180 were Catbolics, 140 Protestants, 16 Hebrews, 19 no religion and 37 of unknown fath. The form of insanity of those admitted during the year and who were discharged recovered shows that 57 suffered from acute mania, 18 of alcoholic mania and melancholia, respectively; 12 recurrent mania, 3 primary dementia and chronic mania, respectively; 2 partial mania and 1 each epileptic mania and mania apota. Of these 50 were under treatment less than 1 month, 63 from 1 to 12 months and 3 over 12 months. The causes of death of those that died show that 18 had phthis pulmonis, 13 chronic diarrhæa, 10 general paresis, 7 each of asthenia and exhaustion from paralytic dementia, 3 each dysentery, inantion and pieuro-pneumonia; 2 apoplexy, congestis cerebre, exhaustion from epilepsy, entertits and pleuro-pneumonia, respectively, and 1 from eighty to indety years old, 19 from twenty to thirty WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Argument at Albany Against Taxatlor Without Representation - What the Fair Sex Demand of the Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 22, 1874. The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly held a meeting in the Assembly Chamber this evening to give a hearing on the petitions in favor of grantstrances against taxation without representation The Chamber, the galleries, the lobbies and the ante-rooms were crowded with ladies and gentle

Mrs. Blake, of New York, was the first to address the committee, and spoke substantially as fol-

lows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTER—in coming here once more to ask for our
rights we feet inclined rather to demand of you
some good and excellent reason why they should
be refused to us than to beg or persuade you to
grant what is so justly our due; to put you on your
usfence rather than to take upon ourselves a
burden of argument. By what God given anthority do you refuse to us, citizens of this State, the
privileges which you claim for yourselves? It is
true that you hold the power, but in excluding
us from our equal share with you
you are guilty of a usurpation as greatas we should commit were we to shand;
in your places and exclude you. Having this
power you have, as if to fill up the measure of
your own sex—even the colored men who a little
while ago were the very outcasts of society. We
demand by what authority you have done this
while refusing justice to us. Are we so much more
stupid, so much more degraded, so much less
moral than these men that we are unworthy to
share the privileges they enjoy? But when, with
hearts hot within us, we indignantly ask
you these questions you will perhaps share the privileges they enjoy? But when, hearts hot within us, we indignantly share the privileges they enjoy? But when, with hearts hot within us, we indignantly ask you these questions you will perhaps say that women are so well protected by men that they do not need these political securities or that women do not want to vote. Let us look a little at these two arguments. First, as to this specious theory of protection. It sounds very well, but let me ask, Who is it that women fear on lonely roads at migni? Is it the members of their own sex or of that sex who are their "natural protectors?" It is said that when Horace Greeley was a boy he went to visit at a farm house standing a mile or so from his father's place, and that when night fell he was actually afraid to go home alone, because of the wolves, and that the farmer's two daughters escorted him to his house. Who was the protector in this case? And when we come to legal matters let us see how this theory works. "A disfranchised class is always and oppressed class," said one of the greatest statesmen, and to-day women find it very difficult to obtain justice in core to of law, and small wonder, when the indees hold their ceasts by election that when we come to legal matters let us see how this theory works. "A distranchised class is always an oppressed class," said one of the greatest states—men, and to-day women find it very difficult to obtain justice in courts of law, and small wonder, when the judges hold their seats by election, that they give the preference to voters in their relings. Here, again, are some indications of how women's lives are valued compared to man's property. Matthew Fitzpatrick choked his wife to death last summer at Yonkers, and was punished by imprisonment for five years, while the man who robs a bank gets ten or twenty years appointment. Very lately, in New York city, a man named Templeton shoth his wife down in broad day, while the two were walking together under charge of a policeman, and when the poheceman was asked how he could permit such a thing he said he did not like to interfere between husband and wife. And this is the protection we get to consele us for distranchisement. If you tell me that women do not want to vote, I tell you there is much to prove that this is not so. Our conventions and meetings are larrely attended by audiences of women. In Washington the other day the women would not leave the hall the whose day, in their eagerness to hear this gospel of their freedom and security. In Virginia an election was held for Postmaster, at which women, being permitted to vote, went in great numbers to the ballot box, while in Wyoming and elsewhere they have faithfully discharged the new duties to society. At Newport, in this State, the votes of the women carried the election. Despite all these evidences of the wishes of one half of our people, despite the justice of our claim, the last six months have heard the decree pronounced in this state that declares it to be a crime for a woman to chaim her freedom, a crime for a woman to do that which have heard the decree pronounced in this state in behalf of women's rights. For twenty years, she said, she had herself been engaged in the work. Much had been accomplished,

shall go to the wife, and vice versa.

She referred to the great injustice of taxing women without allowing them representation, and said that in Rochester there were 3,000 women who are property holders. These women paid one-fifth of the taxation of that city, and yet they have no voice in managing the affairs of the city. Rings and plunderers may rob the city and swell the taxes, and all the women can do is to pay their assessments. It his, however, she said was

taxes, and all the women can do is to pay their assessments. This, bowever, she said, was approaching an end. The time is coming when these women will refuse to pay the taxes levied on their property.

Miss Anthony declared that the newly chosen Chief Justice, Waite, was a woman's rights man, as was also Benjamin F. Butler, and she prophesied that the time was not far distant when justice would be done to women.

Mrs. Gage followed, also commenting on the injustice of taxation without representation.

The hearing lasted two hours and a hall and was listened to by the vast audience with the closest attention, the sentiments uttered by the speakers

attention, the sentiments uttered by the speakers being frequently applauded.

DAMAGE BY ICE.

One Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed in Buffalo Harbor. Buffalo, Jan. 22, 1874.

The weather and high water caused the ice in the Buffalo River to move about eleven o'clock this morning, piling it up in such force against the Ohio street bridge as to carry away that strong structure, sweeping ten first class vessels down the stream and piling them in one mass against the Michican street bridge. The bowsprits of the

the Michican street bridge. The bowsprits of the vessels in their rapid course carried away the lower part or Plympton's elevator and inflicted serious damage to the City and Niagara elevators and completely demolished the sheds of the New York Central Railway Company.

The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. The Michigan street bridge still holds the accumulated mass, but should it give way there is no calculating the damage to vessels and property below.

The following is a list of the vessels piled against the bridge:—The propellers Fountain City and Port Huron; salling vessels J. C. Harrison, Erastus Corning, Sam Flint, K. D. Sawyer, B. F. Bruce, G. Martin and Thomas P. Sheldon. The water is now-overflowing the river banks and running into the lake through the Hamburg canal. The greatest excitement prevails.

Precautions Against Further Damage

The Michigan street bridge still holds out against the accumulated pressure of ice, water and vessels. aster this afternoon. Every precaution has been taken to protect property and vessels below Michigan street. It is learge that when the water fails the vessels near the bridge, now lying on the piles, will be greatly damaged. The loss is not as great as at first estimated.

NEWARK'S DANGEROUS ELEMENT.

Arrest of Notorious Thieves and Rowdies. l'esterday a Mr. A. Hoffman, saloon keeper, made complaint in the Newark Police Court that two young men, whom he knew to be notorious rowdles and thieves, entered his place and called for oveters. He refused to comply, and the two retired outside and then commenced a bombardment of his place with pistols, smashing windows, glasses, them, a youth named James Buxus, showed a disposition to fight a whole posse of police. He drew
a revolver on them, but similar action on the parf
of the officer in charge brought him to terms.

Later in the day the police arrested Richard
Burns and Michael Whalen, who are believed to
have broken into the office of Mr. Police, a tunhave broken into the office of Mr. Police, a tunber dealer, the night before. These two are also
noted thieves. The evidence against them is considered conclusive. sidered conclusive.

James Dougherty and Thomas Long have been arrested and held to bail in \$1,000 each to answer

a charge of conspiracy. They are striking moreous dressers. Charles E. Young, a manufacturer, is the complainant.

A number of illegal liquor traffickers have been indicted by the Grand Jury. Yesterday they were arraigned and pleaded as follows:—Frederick waidmann, two charges, guilty; Albert Feller, two charges, guilty; Julius Isaaca, guilty; Adolph Hensler, guilty; Julius Isaaca, guilty; Adolph Hensler, guilty; Julius Isaaca, guilty; Adolph Hensler, guilty; Frederick schleweis, guilty; Frederick Hutmacher, not guilty; F. R. Clapper, guilty; Matthias Lock, guilty; John Weild, not guilty; George Denninger, guilty; Peter Martin, guilty; Christian Brustiee, not guilty, and John Bredimus, not guilty.